

## THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

## Knell of Free Sugar

HERE is an insinuating quality in the various statements that come from Washington as to the possibility of the retention of the sugar duty, says the Boston Transcript of September 1. It is a plausible supposition that public sentiment is being sought on the question whether it is better to have free sugar after May, 1916, or to arrange a series of special taxes to make up the deficiency that will be occasioned by the abolition of all duties on the sweet commodity. At present, sugar which, under the Payne-Aldrich tariff, annually yielded about \$60,000,000 in revenue, is paying rather more than thirty.

A nameless "Treasury official," whose views are set forth by the New York Tribune, says he cannot see how the government can get along without this thirty million in addition to the reenacted war tax. If funds are not provided from these sources then the government must go on piling up a deficit. Already, when two months of the current fiscal year are about completed, the gap between revenue receipts and expenditures is twenty-eight million to the bad. As July and August are not very active trade months their revenue results may not afford a criterion, but it is pretty plain, nevertheless, that the indications for at least keeping down the deficit to its present figures are not hopeful unless some new measures are adopted to that end by congress.

The war is the cause of the treasury's woes in two senses. In the first place it reduced the total of our imports by nearly \$220,000,000 in the last fiscal year, which of course means that the custom houses turned in much less cash than was expected to the treasury. Secondly, miscalculation as to the length of the war led to the enactment of war taxes which will expire by limitation in December, and which must be reenacted and kept in operation if the deficit is not to attain enormous proportions. Had the tariff been "slashed" less recklessly by the Democratic congress, had that body listened to Mr. Underwood's plea to keep receipts in mind in the midst of its revising fury, we should be much better off today, though probably the treasury would have to fall back on internal revenue for a large part of its income.

The problem that will confront the administration from the very moment that the congress convenes is serious enough of itself and will be still further complicated by the determined demand of the nation for a higher degree of military and naval preparedness. The administration will have to choose between raising more revenue either by retention of duties about to be abolished, by special taxes which are today sufficiently onerous, or by issuing a loan.

No unthinking partisanship should be allowed to unbarrier it, but the fact remains so clearly that Democratic ingenuity cannot conceal it, that the source of the present treasury trouble is found in the ruthless slashing of the tariff. If to strengthen the treasury the administration decides to retain the sugar duty as it is, that "cheap breakfast table" around which we were to gather every morning will have its appearance indefinitely postponed.

## Round and Round

LINER torpedoed—Americans killed—Washington "demands explanation"—situation grows acute—Wilson remains silent—preliminary statement from Berlin assures Washington that reply will be satisfactory—situation less acute—Wilson is optimistic—German reply received—wholly unsatisfactory—situation acute—state department sends stern warning—Washington waits for answer.

Then—  
LINER torpedoed—Americans killed—Washington "demands explanation"—situation grows acute—Wilson remains silent—etc., etc., etc.

Or  
State department sends stern warning to Mexico—warships sent to Vera Cruz—embargo placed on export of arms—more Americans killed—embargo on export of arms removed—state department sends stern warning to Mexico—warships sent to Vera Cruz—embargo placed on export of arms—more Americans killed—embargo on export of arms removed—state department sends stern warning—etc., etc., etc.

"Oh say, does that Star-Spangled Banner still wave?"

## Another Dry Gain

THE Anti-saloon League forces have been unusually busy during the past few years in South Carolina endeavoring to swing the State in line with her sister commonwealth on the north. Early in the present year, they succeeded in securing a vote in the legislature favoring the submission of the question of state-wide prohibition to the people, fixing September 14 as the day of election. A despatch to The Advertiser yesterday morning announced the fact that the voters, by a majority of over 30,000, placed the State in the prohibition column, making the dry States at present in the Union to number nineteen, with other state-wide prohibition campaigns soon to take place.

All Mexican murderers crossing the Rio Grande from now on will have to be fumigated. Thus is the sanctity of our soil to be guarded.

## Britain and Germany

THE World's Work, in its September summary of the march of events, points out the essential difference that exists between the dispute the American government is having with the British and the dispute between that government and the Germans.

"There is one fundamental difference between our controversy over shipping with Germany and the controversy with England," says that review. "In the controversy with Germany even the Kaiser's government has not gainsaid that we have international law and treaties on our side. But their argument has been that the law and the treaties were not reasonable in the present circumstances. The question came down to whether or not the law and the treaties were to be respected."

"In the controversy with England the British government has not announced that it would do as it pleased regardless of international law and treaties. It rests its case on law just as we do ours. The British note says: 'The only question then, which can arise in regard to the measure resorted to for the purpose of carrying out blockade upon these extended lines is whether to use your Excellency's words, they "conform to the spirit and principles of the essence of the rule of war;" and we shall be content to apply this test to the action which we have taken insofar as it has necessitated interference with neutral commerce.'"

"Agreeing that international law shall rule, the English foreign minister seeks to show us that England's interpretation of the law is more correct than ours. He even quotes our own decisions to strengthen its case. In other words England is willing to have a legal controversy while Germany immediately tried to remove our controversy with her beyond the realms of law. "Nor does it mean that we are any less eager to protect our rights from English invasion because we do not use such phrases as 'without compromise and at any cost' in our correspondence with London. It merely means that with both foreign nations we are using the weapons chosen by the other party to the controversy. Germany chose weapons outside the law and we responded with a determination to maintain our rights 'without compromise, and at any cost. England chose weapons within the law and we respond in kind."

"It is of vast importance to us that we succeed in protecting our rights within the law. In practice we have recognized that Germany was likely to go outside the law and our navy has had a near a relation to the size of the German navy as the department could coax out of congress. We have in practice also recognized that England would stay within the law and the size of our navy has not had much relation to the size of the British navy. If our difficulties are settled satisfactorily within the law we shall not need to duplicate the British navy as we have the German."

"The controversy with England then has a greater significance than the trade it affects. It is a kind of test for us of whether the fabric of civilization will hold together in some measure in times like these or whether we shall have to be prepared to fight out any possible controversy with any nation in the world or any combination of them."

## No Expense Necessary

THE ADVERTISER is willing to have its actions back its words in the matter of obviating the necessity for expense in the work of the charter convention and yesterday, in the name of this paper, a formal offer was transmitted to the finance committee of the convention to do, free of charge, whatever printing might be necessary. This will be The Advertiser's share in the carrying through of a highly important piece of work for Honolulu.

There is no reason whatever to believe that other things deemed necessary for the success of the convention cannot be secured on the volunteer basis. The rules adopted by the convention provide, for some inscrutable reason, that the assistant clerk of the convention shall be not a delegate and shall be paid a salary, but there is nothing whatever to prevent the amending of these rules. There is absolutely not one substantial reason why the assistant clerk should not be a delegate nor why he should not be a volunteer worker if he so desires.

It has been argued that it would be accepting charity for the convention to proceed without paid workers and without a hired assembly room. So be it. Let it be charity, and let this charity commence right at home. It is no worse charity for a man to work without a salary than to be given a salary for no work, and heaven knows we have been fed up on the latter for these many years. Let's reverse the process.

Let's have the convention work FOR HONOLULU and not be simply an excuse for a ridiculous swollen payroll.

The European diplomats would like to know who put all the bull in Bulgaria.

President Wilson is no longer a college president, but he is at the head of a splendid correspondence school.

## Funds For Defense

PRESIDENT WILSON is reported to have definitely decided to push his plans for national defense and it is estimated that appropriations of \$500,000,000 for Army and Navy combined will be needed to carry them out. That is double the usual amount and will be required at a time when the treasury is running behind \$70,000,000 to \$80,000,000 a year.

This fact will not prevent the President from going ahead with his national defense program nor should it. As soon as Secretaries Garrison and Daniels have made their recommendations, the cabinet will thrust them over. The President will then confer with the chairmen of the house and senate committees on army, navy and appropriations, in order to enlist the support of the Democratic leaders. The program having been agreed on, the next thing will be to find the money.

There is the rub. The treasury already shows deficit and the deficit will be larger by \$35,000,000 a year when sugar goes on the free list May 1, 1916. The emergency tax law expires December 31 and will doubtless be extended, but that ell short of expectations and did not fill the gap. An excess of \$200,000,000 of Panama Canal bonds remain unsold, which can lawfully be put on the market without further legislation, but the President and the Democratic congress leaders have a superstitious dread of selling bonds, growing out of Cleveland's experiences. The present duty on sugar might be continued, but the President does not wish to change the tariff.

The prospect is that material additions will be made to the emergency and income taxes, but the sum needed to meet special expenditures for defense and to make good two years' deficit will be at least \$350,000,000. No such sum can be raised in the manner described without imposing a burden which will cause trouble. Issue of short-term notes has been suggested as preferable to bonds.

If the President would cast aside all political considerations in a matter which does not concern party, he would recommend sale of the canal bonds, renewal of the emergency tax with some additions, and continuance of the sugar duty. A special bond issue would provide whatever sum was then lacking, but the total could be materially reduced by rigid economy in all civil departments and by sale of useless army posts and navy yards. If the President could induce congress to pass the latter measure, it would be a greater triumph, because more arduous, than passage of a tariff bill.

## Business And Politics

HERE are reports in circulation that the sugar men, at their meeting on Saturday morning, discussed the shipping situation in the broad aspect of its general influence on the prosperity of Hawaii and came to the conclusion that the necessity for more passenger service for the Coast-to-Honolulu trade makes it obligatory upon them to meet the request from the Great Northern Pacific Company for a guaranteed small percentage of the Coast bound freights.

On the other hand, there are reports in circulation that Cal. Stone, representative of the Great Northern Pacific, has been given everything but definite assurance that the steamer Great Northern will be given sufficient freight even to show the good will of the local shippers and to evidence their desire to have this magnificent and fast liner on the run.

Nobody in a position to give an authoritative statement on the situation as it stands is doing any talking. The average Honolulu must wait and see how his interests are being handled by those who are in a position to make the addition of the Great Northern to the passenger service of the Islands possible or impossible.

The Advertiser is inclined to the belief that the sugar men of Hawaii are following out the policy that what is best for all Hawaii is best for them. With the question of the sugar tariff in the balance, it would be unpolitic for the sugar men now to reverse themselves and refuse to recognize the right of the average citizen of the Islands to whatever benefit a properly sustained tourist traffic would bring.

It would be even greater political folly to rebuff the offer to help Hawaii at this time of so powerful a combination as the Jim Hill interests. The sugar men of Hawaii are not going to be so foolish as to lose the influence of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific at Washington at this critical stage in the history of the fight for a tariff on sugar. They are going, rather, to increase the friendly attitude in which these corporations today stand in relation to the Islands, and will do so in a perfectly legitimate manner, by making the interests of Hawaii the interests of the Hill corporations.

It would be fairly inconceivable that the sugar men of this Territory, with so much at stake, should prefer to make enemies rather than retain friends.

## Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION  
Wholesale Only. September 9, 1915.

BUTTER AND EGGS	
Eggs scarce, demand good.	
shad tub butter, lb. ....	38 to 39
resh Island eggs, doz. ....	55
Duck eggs, doz. ....	40

VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE	
Beans, string, green, lb. ....	02 1/2 to .03
Beans, string, wax, lb. ....	.03 to .04
Beans, Lima in pod, lb. ....	.03
beans, Mar Red (none in market)	
beans, calico, cwt. ....	4.00
beans, small white, cwt. ....	5.00
beans, dried, cwt. ....	3.75
beans, doz. bunches ....	.30
arroz, doz. bunches ....	.40
abbage, 100 lbs. ....	2.50
Corn, sweet, 100 ears ....	1.50 to 2.00
Corn, Haw. small yellow, 30.00 to 40.00	
Corn, Haw. large yellow, 30.00 to 38.00	

FRUITS	
Alligator pears, doz. ....	.25 to .60
cherries, Chinese, doz. ....	.20 to .50
bananas, cooking, bunch .75 to 1.00	
fruit (none in market).	
figs, 100 ....	.85
bananas, Grapes, Isabella, lb. ....	.06 1/4

LIVESTOCK	
Beef, cattle and sheep are not bought by weight, dressed.	
at live weight. They are taken by the	
meat companies, dressed, and paid for	

DRESSED MEATS	
Beef, lb. ....	.11 to .12
Veal, lb. ....	.12 to .13

HIDES, Wet Salted	
Steer, No. 1, lb. ....	.15 1/2
Steer, No. 2, lb. ....	.14 1/2

FEED	
The following are quotations on feed, f.o.b., Honolulu.	
Corn, small yellow, ton. ....	42.00
Corn, large yellow, ton. ....	41.00 to 41.50
Corn, cracked, ton. ....	41.50 to 42.50
Wheat, ton. ....	40.00 to 42.00
Middlings, ton. ....	38.00 to 39.00
Hay, wheat, ton. ....	23.00 to 28.00
Hay, alfalfa, ton. ....	23.00 to 24.00
Scratch food, ton. ....	43.00
Alfalfa meal, ton. ....	22.00 to 23.00

The Territorial Marketing Division under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any value which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price. A marketing charge of 5 per cent is made. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship. The shipping mark of the Division is U. S. E. S. Letter address Honolulu, P. O. Box 1237. Salesroom Ewa corner Nuuanu and Queen Sts. Telephone 1840. Wireless address TERMARK.

## WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

Fresh eggs scarce, price and demand good. Island butter meets a better sale but price is still low.

During the next week the Division will have on hand some crate fattened young Muscovy ducks which should meet a ready sale as they will be the best ever put on this market. Preliminary reports indicate that the turkey crop will be light this year and that prices will be higher than last year for Island birds. Young chickens in good condition are selling well but the market is flooded with poor stock.

The market is fairly well supplied with green vegetables, with prices normal. Island cabbage and sweet corn are very scarce and are selling at high prices. Only small quantities of dried field corn have been received in the market to date. These shipments were weevily. All such corn has to be fumigated and the expenses charged to the consignor.

## MOLOKAI CHINESE

IS UNDER ARREST

Ah Yon, a Chinese resident of Pukoo, Molokai, will arrive in the claudine this morning under arrest and in charge of Deputy Marshal Otto F. Heine. Ah Yon was arrested at Pukoo yesterday on a federal warrant charging him with having a large quantity of opium in his possession. He will be given a preliminary hearing probably this morning before George S. Curry, United States commissioner and, if he is held to answer to the charge, his case will probably be taken immediately before the special grand jury, which is now in session.

The case was worked up by Otto A. Berndt, deputy collector of internal revenue, who left for Molokai a week ago last Saturday. Berndt, while ostensibly looking up other official business on Molokai, quietly carried on an investigation at Pukoo which resulted in the arrest of Ah Yon yesterday. He wirelessly Marshal Smiddy on Monday that he had the "goods" on his man and Deputy Marshal Heine was sent from Honolulu with the warrant of arrest. The traffic in opium at Pukoo and other Molokai villages is said to have been conducted in a notoriously open manner. John F. Hailey, collector of internal revenue here, was quietly tipped off in regard to the situation on Molokai and he sent Berndt over to the island to carry on an investigation, with the result noted here. Deputy Collector Berndt will return in the claudine this morning from Molokai with Deputy Marshal Heine and the prisoner.

## AUTO SMASHES ON

THE GARDEN ISLAND

LIHUE, Kauai, September 14.—

Two automobile accidents occurred during the past week in which a number of Lihue people were concerned and had narrow escapes.

Last Saturday, a car belonging to Clem Gomes, carrying Deputy Sheriff W. O. Crowell and a number of others, collided with the machine owned by the Electric Light and Power Company. It was early in the evening and all the lights were properly lit, but the car came head on near the Halfway Bridge. Both machines were badly damaged, the electric company's being put out of business for a long period. In the morning before the district court the driver of the electric company's machine, was fined twenty-five dollars and costs; he has appealed to the circuit court. J. H. Coney will act for him during the case.

The other accident occurred near the Waikiki bridge, when E. Weber, manager of the Lihue Plantation turned his car into a wall avoiding a more serious mishap, but wrecking his machine. He was about to pass an auto truck loaded with baseball players when a third car, driven by Nomura, a Japanese, attempted to cut in between the two. Mr. Weber turned sharply to allow him to take his place. Two wheels of his machine were dished and the car otherwise wrecked.

## Citizen Fails

To Find Job:  
Asks \$1 Back

## Filipino Thought

Naturalization  
Included Work

"Say, boss, give me dollar back," a Little Brown Brother told W. Ladd Rosa, deputy clerk of the federal court, yesterday.

"What you mean? What for you want dollar back?" asked Bill Rosa. "Yesterday I been come here got 'Merican citizenship paper,' the Filip no explained. 'I been got paper. I pay dollar. I go look him job and I no find him. I like dollar back.'"

Rosa reached for the great head—it weighs only twenty-five pounds—and made a race with it at the man who wanted his dollar back. "If you don't vamoose out of here—'kiss' you insignificant specimen of humanity, you'll never find a job," said Rosa, looking for all the world like real mad. The Filipino stood up on the order of his going. He went and Bill Rosa exploded.

"That's just it," Rosa explained yesterday. "These poor benighted wards of Uncle Sam have been misled by some designing hot-air merchant to believe that if they come up here, plunk down an American dollar and declare their intention, all kinds of jobs are waiting for them as soon as they step outside the clerk's office. That seems to me to be the trouble."

There has been a "run" of Filipinos on the federal clerk's office the past few weeks, dozens having declared their intention. Six more, all laborers, showed up yesterday and got their first papers.

## COMMERCE BODY

GIVES APPROVAL  
TO CLUB CHARTER

The chamber of commerce yesterday afternoon endorsed the municipal Research Club charter as a working base for the charter convention. While the chamber stands committed to the charter as a general plan, it will reserve the right, according to Raymond C. Brown, the secretary, to suggest changes in details.

In the discussion yesterday it was brought out that under the Municipal Research Club charter it is possible for a majority of the quorum of the board of supervisors to elect a city manager. Removal would be on the same plan. Charter Change Proposed

It was suggested that it might be advisable to make election of the city manager by the majority of the full board and removal in the same manner, thus preventing possible irregularities. Another change which chamber members thought might be advisable was to make the power of the auditor in determining his accounting system less absolute, giving to the city manager the power to advise and to prevent the adoption of one he would not favor.

Civic Convention Up  
Secretary Brown called the attention of the chamber to the lack of delegates for the civic convention at Lihue, which will be held September 26 and 27. Nine of the twenty allotted to the chamber have not been obtained.

Mr. Brown announced that tomorrow morning A. L. Castle, M. M. Johnson and himself would call upon members who have not yet responded to the invitation for delegates.

Invitation to Congress  
An invitation to send a delegate to the second Pan American Scientific Congress at Washington, December 21 to January 8, was accepted by the chamber. S. M. Ballou was elected the delegate.

A communication from Rear Admiral Clifford J. Hough, thanking the chamber for making him an honorary member, was read.

## CAPTAIN MADSEN WILL

BE TEMPORARY PILOT

Assistant Harbormaster Madsen was appointed by the harbor board at its regular meeting yesterday as substitute pilot during the month's vacation granted to Pilot John C. Lorenzen.

Harbormaster Foster reported that Pilots Macaulay and Haglund were both operating under unexpired federal licenses, but that the license of Pilot Lorenzen had expired and should be renewed. This will be attended to by Pilot Lorenzen during his leave of absence.

Bids for painting the shed over Pier 7 were opened, the tenders for the work being as follows: Joseph I. Whittle, \$1495; J. G. Correa, \$1725; and L. H. Rogers, \$2450. No award has been made, the matter being placed in the hands of Chairman Forbes.

Informal bids were received from the Inter Island Steam Navigation Company, Allen & Robinson and H. Hackel & Co., for supplying yellow metal and nails for use on the local piers. Payment of bills and reading of considerable correspondence took up the rest of the time of the meeting, the commissioners present being Chairman Forbes, James Wakefield and E. E. Budge.